THE WEAKNESS OF CHINA.

without delay. His place depends on his obeying the command. If he does not happen to have the money, he squeezes it out of the taxpayers. Whether he has it on hand or not, the squeeze is inevitable. A mandarin who has grown suspiciously rich is told that the Imperial Government is poor and needs a certain sum of money. He is quite aware that if it is not paid he will be arrested for peculation. Viceroys are expected to pay a stated amount into the national treasury. If business has been had and taxes slow in coming in, he applies the screws a little more vigorously and the amount is forthcoming. little more vigorously and the amount is forthcoming, or he pays it from his previous ill-gotten gains. A General is supposed to have an army of so many thousand men. It exists on paper and he gets paid for that number. When a review is called for by some higher official, he hastily fills up his ranks from the fields or the coolies of the neighboring city. The superintending mandarins at the arsenals are constantly paid for men who are dead who were never employed. They are paid for material that was never used. They are paid for work or erial of one quality and formish work or material of another quality. For instance, the shells found at Foo Chow were filled with charcoal, instead of the powder for which the mandatins had received the hard cash of the Government. Even the sacred name of Li Hung Chang is not spared in accusations of this character, though just now, while the income from the customs is light, his private purse is said to be drained to supply his country's needs. It is doubtless not alone the necessity of having some Minister familiar with foreign politics and personally agreeable to foreigners, but the need of some competent financial adviser, or almoner, that has led to his reinstatement. The Chinese have been engaged in building lines of

telegraph since their last trouble with Russia in Kuidja, which gave them an idea of its usefulness. The work has been done under the direction of Danish officers by soldiers or by coolies. Opportunities for peculation have teen ample and have not teen neglected. When the line begun from Tien-tsin 30,000 poles were ordered. The mandarin in charge was poor when he took the contract, but soon became rich. His offence was flagrant and generally known, and it was expected he would lose ais blue button if not his head. Instead of this he shortly afterward appeared with a red button, showing that in-stead of being disgraced be had been promoted. It was whispered that he had made the usual present to persons anthority of a golden horseshee, or a small-box, con taining in sufficient form a portion of the spoils. A GENERAL "SQUEEZE." There is just now great need of money to carry on the

ar with the French, and the squeeze is becoming more general. The Government is turning its attention to the compradores, the intermediate agents between the foreign firms and the natives, some of whom are petty nandarins and rich. The following incident will illustrate the point: In conversing one day with the comprador of a leading firm I pointed out to him that blockthe bars of rivers meant stopping the customs ing the bars of rivers meant stopping the customs revenues, and that China had to get money somewhere to earry on the war with the French. He said in his pidsin English: "Ah, have got plenty money. Lost day Ling has mandarin have makey my (me) pay \$400. Any rich dice same. My b'long Chinaman, my must wauch mey that mand ein make squeezy half. Half o Peking. So fashion my no likee. My think by and by have got plenty trouble. My pay one, two time maskee. Flong three four time no can. My inside too muchee

fashion my thing bave got plenty trouble." stance all of which meant that though the comprador even though he knew but one-half the amount he paid a revolt, in which he would use under him against the mandarin. And this suggests another possible danger to China.

TARTAR AND CHINESE RIVALRY.

used in Chinese politics, was explaining to me one day dating in succession the mystery of the body of censors, why China, which at heart hated the Tartars, telerated farealty governed by the Chinese. The Emperor is a Tartar. In the Cabinet and the Tsung-li-Yamen the Tartars tool a majority. That was all. The Tartars had For instance, of all the Vicerova and Cenerals of importance in the empire to day only two are fartars. The fartars can never by law be anything but said ers. They cannot be merchants, or interest, or follow any styll consult. That influence, therefore, ex-

follow any elvit pursuit. Their influence, therefore, ex-terior tracting, is sensively felt.
The Chanese have for those reasons been content to persuit this share as denote to continue the rather that the Chinese have not importal famile, and serious dis-Both a might below a denice to change. But he oblight for it was decreat. His chies in making the explaint. Use track to constant the that it was improbate, so maker what then addres might take during the present War, that there would be an operating of the chinese egalacting rating power of Poking. The explanation that her take ture account much cases of trouble as that men-board by the comprador—the eternal squeeze. The populace as the opper and the nether milistone. Hiots resulting from excessive taxation, are not unknown in Those who deal with China have to guess at many unknown quantities. There are the inter-provincial jedlousies, there are the criminal classes, the coolie and the mercantile class, the latter really caring little who rules so long as they can carry on trade without in-terruption. But when a rebellion from any of these causes is started the dislike of the Tartars among the causes is started the dislike of the fartars among the common people is sure to give it power and consistency. The Tai-jung relection began as a religious movement, but when it became powerful every fartar that stood in lis way was simplifiered without mercy. So it would be again should any rebellious movement, proceeding from no matter what source, gain head-a possibility about which the Chinese at this moment trouble themselves very little. That troubles may come from the squeezing of mandarins great and small is quite possible. Peculation is a venerable habit among the Chinese. It ante-dates their classics, in which the Chinese. It ante-dates their classics, in which the Chinese. It among the control is frequently commended. Emerson remarked in one of his cosays that their names or remarked in one of his cosays that their sensor remarked in one of his cosays that the nimute prohibitions of the Mosaic haw proved the low standard of Jewish norals. So the frequent commendation of official nonesty by the clit Chinese writers proves that their shameless public dishonesty began when the Chinese were as a nation much younger than now, and was even then frightfully common.

There are several reasons given by foreigners living in China for their sympathy with the French in the present

contest. One of these was tersely expressed by a misslopary the other day, who said to me: " I hope that the nese will get a good drubbing. If they should win in the fight there would be no living with them. We should have to get out of China." One of the Anglo-Chinese newspapers said some months ago the cause of the French is the cause of all foreigners in China. These two Prench is the cause of all foreigners in China. These two

capressions of opinion contain the pith of the whole
matter. All at first hoped that the chastisement would
be spendily administered, then trade would soon have
recovered from the shock, and by a liberal settlement

Attempted, and new. Samies R. Cathrop, of Syraeuse, made a short address upon "The Work Now Needing To Be Undertaken," in which he strongly advocated
the formation of a State Conference and the appointment
of a bishop or game officer, by whatever name known,
who should "overlook" the field and establish new recovered from the shock, and by a liberal settlement been placed on an easier basis and given a more enlarged field. Now, with such drawbacks as the repulse of the French at Tam sut, even the beginning of the end

sired by progressive Chinamen, that the literary manda-rius should be humiliated. A civitzed standard of scholarship is needed. A mandarin knows nothing but ancient Chinese history, the maxims of Confucius and Mencins, and some fragments of the so-called poetry. He has not even a smattering of arithmetic, reography ledge is to him a sealed volume. He asks foreigners shout the position of places in his own country. As for

foreign countries, he has not the most distant conception of what they are like, or by what kind of people they are inhabited. A mandarin not long ago told a missionary

THE WEAKNESS OF CHINA.

CORRUPTION AND INCOMPETENCE.

PAXATION BY "SQUEEZING—IGNORANCE OF THE THANDARINS—WHY FOREIGN RESIDENTS SYMMANDARINS—WHY FOREIGN RESIDENTS SYMMANDARINS—RESIDENTS SYMMANDARINS—WHY FOREIGN RESIDENTS SYMMANDARINS—RESIDENTS SYMMAND

A VIEW OF AMOY. The foreign settlements here at Amoy numbers about 300. The hongs, or warehouses, are on the island of Amoy, on the north side of the bay, and the foreign residences scattered over Kulangseu, an island three miles in circumference, directly opposite. Business of all kinds goes on screaely here as elsewhere. There is now and then a little irritation shown by the working classes and then a little irritation shown by the consistence, the boatmen—but nothing that occasions alarm. Yet everything is ready if the mob ever makes up its mind to do any looting. Bamboos have been made ready for barriendes, and sand to be used in ca. • of fire. The last contingency is most to be dreaded in the event of trouble, for here, as at Shanghai, the native city closely surrounds the property of foreigners. In Shanghal the foreign business and residence quarters are adjacent. In Amoy the native buildings abut on the rear walls of the warehouses, while the residences scattered about Kulangsen would each need separate defence. In Foo Chow the warehouses are surrounded by the native town, while the villas of the merchants are on the neigh-boring hills. The Shameen, the small foreign settlement of Canton, lies on the river below the city, covered by several gunboats, one of which is American.

The only foreign man-of-war at Amoy is a small British guaboat. There is thought to be less danger here than at ary of the places mentioned. Trade go s on between this port and the bombarded port of Tam sui as if a bombardment were an every-day occurrence. The two little steamers of Douglas & Co. run across the channel.

little steamers of Douglas & Co. run across the channel, anchor in the roadsteat of Tain sul, just out of range of the guns, and bring off their tea in cargo-boats, the shells gying occasionally over the wharves and warchouses while they are at work. It is the coolest operation imaginable. As either of them approaches the port a boat comes off from the French fleet, and the capitaln is asked if he has any solders or munitions of war on heard. His simple denial is considered sufficient and his ship is not intriber interfered with. All this ica, or nearly all of it, comes to America, where it is it his appreciated. Those of my countrymen who drim, their Formosa colong this winter, as they inhale the delicious aroma will do well to remember the circumstances under which it was gathered and the peculiar danger attending its export from the beleaguered scaport of Tain sul.

No outrage on foreigners is reported since the murder of Mr. Barnall, the missionary, in Hanan. The aggregate of outrage is, however, so far quite considerable. Some Catholic publication here enumerates some twenty instances of the destruction of mission property, most of them in the neighborhood of Canton, or in the Kwantung province, nor far distant. The French Catholics have been the chief sufferers, though Protestant chapels have been damaged. Near swatow toe Catholic etapel of Tinghai was looted and in Swatow itself two French Catholic priests, thinking their lives in danger, sent on the sicamer Seewo and asked permission to stay all night. In the country, forty or fifty miles from the same city, are seven more Catholic priests, who have not been heard from for some time, and who are thought to be in great danger. There are two reasons for the popular ill-will toward these priests; they are Frenchuen, and they are accised by the mandarins of interfering between the Chinese prople and the tawfully constituted authorities. The Chinese Government no doubt nationally iferoclous and uncontrollable when one set in motion.

**TAKING OFF HER SHOE IN

TAKING OFF HER SHOE IN COURT.

HOW A BLACK-EVED WOMAN TRIED TO CONVINCE JUSTICE POWER THAT SHE IS MRS. SUSAN TUT-

"Tuttle," called Justice Power in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. An elderly man of patriarchal appearance, with a long gray beard, a to the Island for petry largeny recovered his spirits and catalogued under the general head of "Dranks and diwas worth living and leaned forward to hear what was to come. The chierly man and the young man with the glasses did not appear to enjoy the situation nearly so much as the spectators. But the young woman-she was as serene as she was beautiful her large dark eyes shot out glances that seemed to transits the justice to his official chair. When the elderly man and sworn to tell the truth, he said: "Last night there came a ring at my front door hell. I went to the door and there was this young woman. She would not go away and so I had her arrested.

Here Mr. Tuttle seemed to be having a struggle with himself as to whether he should say anything more or not. Seeing his hestiancy, the Court scared the old gentheman nearly out of his boots by exclaiming in tones of thunder: "Now you tell the whole truth about this matter or get out."
"Well, she she wanted to see Afthur, mr. son." to

natter or got out."
"Well, she she wanted to see Arthur, my son," re-named the witness, pulliting to the coung man or the She saw him and what make but then the tame, buck the same that the back that he had be to be and

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EXTENDING UNITARIAN WORK.

A PLAN TO FORM A STATE CONFERENCE AND AP-

POINT AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER. At the session of the New-York and Hudson River Conference of the Unitarian and other Christian churches in the Church of the Messiah, yesterday, fourteen of the fifteen societies in this State were represented. John Harsen Rhoades presided. The Rev. Russel N. Bellows read a paper upon? The Work Hitherto Done or Attempted," and the Rev. Samuel R. Caithrop, of Syra-

societies.

The Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of New-York, read a The Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of New-York, read a report of a committee representing Unitarians in New-York State outside of the conference, which recommended that the name of the conference be changed to "The New-York Conference of Unitarians and other Christian Churches" that all Unitarian Churches in the State and other neighboring churches that may apply shall be invited to join (the last clause being inserted for the benefit of the Unitarian Church in Toronto); that an annual meeting should be held; providing for representatives in the conference and the nolleers thereof; and suggesting the incorporation of the conference and the raising of money for expenses. The formal discussion of the proposition for the change to a State conference and the approximation of the change to a State conference and the approximation of the change to a State conference and the approximation of the change to a State conference and the approximation of the change to a State conference and the approximation of the change to a State conference and the approximation of the change to a State conference and the approximation of the change to a State conference and the approximation of the change to a State conference and the approximation of the change to a State conference and the approximation of the change to a state conference and the approximation of the conf

ences, because if there had been such organizations, with missionaries, twenty years ago there would now be flourishing many parishes which at that time were either formed or in process of foundation, but which have since died. He was followed by the Rev. M. Cutter, of Buffalo, who said that he thought there was a demand for Uniterian churches among the people, who wanted to hear preached a liberal Christianity. The Rev. Charles W. Wendle, of Newport, then made a brief address. Opportunity was given to any one who desired to speak in opposition, but no one responded.

After some discussion it was finally decided that a committee consisting of directors of the conference should prepare the amendments to the constitution of the conference necessary to expand it into a State conference, which are to be submitted to a subsequent meeting of the conference. At 6 o'clock supper was served, and in the evening a missionary meeting was held.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

A PUNGENT LETTER FROM THE LATE CHEMIST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In the report of the committee of Str. 1 the report of the sorghum sugar industry upon page 44 are given the average results obtained from 122 analyses of thirty-five different varieties of sorghum by Dr. Collier, and upon page 25 the com-mittee declare that the methods by which these results were obtained by Dr. Collier were "among the best known to science."

In The Rural World, of St. Louis, November 20, Profes-In the lural world, of all loss of the Department of Agri-sor Wiley, at present chemist of the Department of Agri-culture, appointed by Dr. Loring as he said "to spike the guns of the sorghum men," gives the results of his examinations of four varieties of sorghum, grown this year upon the grounds of the Department of Agriculture. In all he reports 116 analyses, the average of which is given in the following table, marked B. The average of Dr. Collier's analyses, 122 in number and of 35 varieties, is

Percentage of Sucrose 16.18 14.73
Percentage of Glucose 1.80 1.24
Percentage of Solids not Sugar 3.08 4.25
Percentage of available Sugar 11.30 9.22
Pounds of Sugar per ton of Cane 136 111
No. of analyses 126 116
It will be observed that the average results obtained by Pr. Collier showed an amount of available sugar from each ton of cane only 25 pounds greater than that obtained by Professor Wiley, and yet there are those who will remember that

25 pounds greater than that obtained by Professor Wiley, and yet there are those who will remember that Dr. Loring declared the investigations of Dr. Collier, by which he obtained the above recorded results, to be "d—ad foolishness" and "boy's play." It is interesting to know how he regards the published results of Professor Wiley, which practically confirm those of Dr. Collier. It looks a little as though another Barnk had called upon Bahaam to curse Israel, and as though Dr. Loring was yet to seek for an "investigator who was not an advocate" of sorghum.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24, 1884.

A LIVELY GAS WAR IN JERSEY CITY.

A bitter war between the gas companies in Jersey City will soon be inaugurated. The Jersey City Gas Light Company and the People's Gas Light Company Gas Light Company and the People's Gas Light Company have had a monopoly of the business for a great many years, the former supplying gas to the lower section of city and the latter to the hill. Recently the Consumers' Gas Light Company has succeeded in gaining a foothoid and has already hid many miles of pipe and begun the crection of works. The new company proposes to farnish gas at a greatly reduced price and has made contracts with a large number of the old companies' customers. The old companies are negotining to lease their respective plants to the United Gas Improvement Company, of Publiadelphia, which will carry on a vigorous war with the Consumers' Company. The terms of the proposed lease are substantially these: The lossees propose to guarantee the steckholders of the Jersey City Company 10 per cent per annum on their stock, which is \$750,000, and also the taxes, which amount this year to \$9.033 34, in making an average annual total payment of \$80,033 34. It is proposed to pay the stockholders of the People's Company a dividend of 4 per cent per annum, the interest at 6 per cent on \$75,000 of bonds and the interest at 6 per cent on \$75,000 of bonds and the interest at 6 per cent on \$75,000 of bonds and the interest at 6 per cent on \$75,000 of bonds and the interest at 6 per cent on \$75,000 of bonds and the interest at 6 per cent on \$75,000 of bonds and the laxes and assessments, an average annual payment of \$28,575. The total rental for the plant of the two companies would reach on this basis \$112,608 34. If the lease is made it will take effect on January 1, at which time the Consumers' Company expects to begin operations.

THE WORK OF PRESIDING ELDERS.

At yesterday's session of the Convention of Presiding Elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in he Park Avenue Church, the following questions were discussed: Are large or small districts more conductive to the success of the presiding elders' work t by the Rev. J. H. Caldwell, of the Wilmington Conference; How can the presiding elders aid the preachers in becoming efficient passors! be the Rev. George P. Mains, of the New-York East Canicronee; thow can the presiding elders assist in the promotion of revivals! by the Rev. J. S. McConnell, of the Philadelphia Conference; How can the presiding elders assisted by the Rev. J. S. McConnell, of the Philadelphia Conference; How can the presiding elders assigne the preachers with enthusiasan for their work! by tas Rev. Dr. D. Dorchester, of the New-England Conference; How can we promote spirituality in our quarterly Conferences! by the Lev. E. H. Yocum, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference; How can we save our small appointments! by the Rev. C. R. Barnes, of the Newark Conference; How can the presiding elders promote the sameral benevolence of the Church! by the Rev. S. McKean, of the Troy Conference.

BOUND TO GET A WARRANT OR A PISTOL.

A young woman, expensively dressed, called on Police Justice Walsh in the First District Police four children. When she and her h Court in Brooklyn yesterday and asked about a warrant at Black Boch, Count. on July 27, John

Memphis Correspondence of The Cincinnati Commercial Ga-

I spent the other evening with half a dozen Tean-securs, all Democrats but finded with that independent spirit which is recombinating the State. They all admitted that the Republicans had been cheated out of from 1.500 to 2,000 votes in this congressional district (8th alone. Hundreds of Democrats with say that there was not a fair election even in the care of Monahha. I have in my possession a sample of a franch usen loading prepared by the Democrats here. The theket was straight Republican except as to the district effectors, of whom there should have been full effective, and the Republican who should have been the effector for the Xth district rise put me for the Xth. Four hundred such bed, has super read, not outly by innovate control with the full flower than put to the third flower while Beauthbound who were destricted the find apparent contained and the minimum of the major flower than the find apparent contained and the minimum of the major flower than a first the find apparent contained as they are related to the Xtheody, Saide Congressional and the minimum of a first them is the minimum of the Xtheody is the way peaked and asked all manifesting and about a predict the path were opened for manifesting to said a when they had been such a first manifesting to said.

In Tipton County there was a reasonably fair election, and the explanation is that the peth were opened after the rain opportunity to safe.

In the majority of cases two out of the three managers of election were benefit as proportion is that the peth were opened and asked all many faporations are also as a reasonably fair election, and the explanation is that the benocratic Sheriff was a relative of the Republican candidate for Congress, Mr. Taylor. I spent the other evening with half a dozen

Fayette County distinguished itself by its Mississippi methods. Previous to the election there was shooting and other acts of intimidation. Several outside Republicans, visiting the county to make speeches and to perfect the organization, were warned to leave; one postmaster, who was an active Republican, was advised that it would be well for him to go lunding on election day. He went. It is absolutely certain that 235 votes mearly all Republican were cast at this postmaster's precinct, but only fifteen were returned by the Democratic managers. In the IVth District of Fayette County the Democratic usually poll from sixty to seventy votes, the balance being Republican. It is known that there were 426 ballots deposited here, but the box has mysteriously disappeared, and no return has been made. At many of the districts of the county the regularly appointed officers refused to serve, their object being to have no election, as the Republicans were in a big majority, and after much delay persons around the poils at the time had to be appointed.

In Hardaman County the election was generally conducted pretty squarely. At New-Castle, however, there was a by fraud perpetrated. There was an organization of 198 Republicans. They formed in line and voted one after another. All their ballots had been carefully examined to see that they were legal, and every one was all right, When the Democratic managers carried of

after another. All their ballots had been carefully ex-amined to see that they were legal, and every one was all right. When the Democratic managers carried off the ballot-box at their pleasure during the day, as if it was their private property, the saying down South is that it "went to dinner and supper," Well, this ballot-box "went to dinner and supper," and the result was that, although 108 known Republican votes were deposited, the Republicans received credit for only thirty-three.

THE ALABAMA PLAN IN ELECTIONS.

THE ALABAMA PLAN IN ELECTIONS.

Washington correspondence of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Warren A. Brantly was the Republican supervisor at Marion Junction beat, in Dalias County, the other officers being all Democrats, except a colored man, who was an inspector, and did not amount to anything.

The election proceeded quietly all day, with the exception of a few polite remarks made to the Republican supervisor, such as "white higger," until 5 p. m., when, the polite being closed, Dr. Bievins, one of the Inspectors and a Democrat of the supreme Bourbon type, became involved with Brantly in some political argument and one of the other inspectors took up the ballot-box, saying, if there was going to be a fuss he must save the box (which was only a chear-box). Brantly, seeing the box leaving, started in guirsuit; but it being nearly dark, and a dry-goods box being pushed in his way, in his haste and excitement he fell over it, and when he recovered himself the cigar-box was upon another table. The inspectors and Democratic supervisors all declared they were now ready to proceed with the count; but the Republican supervisor noticed that the cigar-box had a different brand upon it from the one in use all day. The box had been changed. When the ballots were taken out they showed a heavy Democratic majority.

MR. BANGS SARCASTIC.

FUN IN THE STEWART-HUNTINGTON CASE, PUZZLING A WHITE-HAIRED WITNESS-MR, CHOATE RAISES & LAUGH.

The General Termroom of the Suprem Court yesterday was again devoted to the justicial ex-amination of the statements of David Stewart and others that Collis P. Huntington in 1870 bought Central Pacific that collect fundington in 1870 bought central raches stock of them at par, under a promise to pay them as much more for it as might be paid to any one else, or that he would give them back the stock. As Central Pacific stock, according to Mr. Stewart, was afterward sold by Mr. Huntington's partners for more than 8400, Mr. Stewart wishes the difference in his 200 shares.

After Justice Van Vorat had taken his seat, and Messrs. After Justice Van Vorst had taken his seat; and Messrs. Choate and Bangs had arrayed themselves at Judicious distances from each other, and the spectators had bestowed themselves like packed sardines throughout the Court room, Mr. Choate proceeded to finish the deposition of Thomas C. M. Paton. Certain letters of Mr. Huntington seiting forth the nature and peculiarities of Central Pac. fle stock were excluded in accordance with the vehement protest of Mr. Bangs. William Paton, a nervous white-haired man, the uncle of Thomas C. M. Paton. was then called to the stand by Mr. Choate. Mr. Bangs at once hastened to conceal a look of extreme satisfaction. Recalling a line of questions which Mr. Choate for Mr. Huntington deliberately and succinctly presented these interrogatories:

Mr. Bangs—Have you been approached by any mysterious person I. A.—No.

Mr. Rangs—Has any one invited you out for refreshments! A.—No. I declined the invitation of a friend yesterday.

Mr. Bangs (ejevating his evelynows)—Declined I. A.—No.

Mr. Bangs (ejevating his evelynows)—Declined I. A.—No.

Mr. Bangs (ejevating his evelynows)—Declined I. A.—

ments? A.—No. I declined the invitation of a friend yesterday.

Mr. Bangs (elevating his eyebrows)—Declined? A.—
That was an old friend.

Mr. Bangs—Then some one has invited you? A.—My son-in-law asked me out to lanch.

Mr. Bangs—Is he a friend of Mr. Huntington or Mr. Stewart! A.—He knows Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Bangs—A great friend? A.—No.

Mr. Bangs (melitatively)—Ah, a friend. [After a pause for breath.] Are you on intimate terms with Jay Goul?! A.—I never saw Jay Gould in my life. I have a great curiosity to see him, certainly, a man of that stamp.

damp.

Mr. Bancs-You and Russell Sage often sleep in each

a great Curiosity to see him, certainly, a man of that stamp.

Mr. Banes—You and Russell Sage often sleep in each other's houses, don't you! A. [With a puzzled look]—No. never! I don't even know Russell Sage.

Mr. Banes—And Mr. D. O. Mills—are you on specially intimate terms with him! A.—No, sir. I have seen him obly once, and that in court, at the hat triat.

Mr. Banes appeared satisfied. Mr. Choate seemed more so, and that in court, at the hat triat.

Mr. Banes appeared satisfied. Mr. Choate seemed more so, and the witness then said that he had fixed in this city since 1820, and had been a drygoods merchant at No. 341 Broadway. He had bought of Mr. Huntington 300 shares of Central Pacific stock at various times from May 27, 1895, to April 27, 1809. Of these he had retained 250 shares the other 50 going to Paton & Co. The price paid varied from par in 1869, to 875 in gold in 1866, and 850 and 850 in 1869. In April, 1870, he had been approached by Mr. Huntington, who desired to purchase the stock, as there had been "an overisme and firegalarities in Central Pacific" and Mr. Huntington was anxious to buy up all the stock which his friends had purchased of birn, in order to save them. Mr. Paton had said that he would do nothing in the matter unless he should receive as much for the stock as anyone cjac. Mr. Huntington agreed to make good the difference.

Mr. Banes, taking up the cross-examination, referred to Mr. Paton's previous testimony that Mr. Huntington had said in speaking of the sale of Central Pacific stock made in Coliforcia by his associates, at \$400 and more: "They soul it as if loaded pistos were pointed at their heads, and they acted like blank fools." Mr. Paton used the expression the second time with the variation "bits fools." Mr. Ranes was actions to lix the date. Then Mr. Choate tried his hand at staghtening out matters, Mr. Conking hastened into the breach with the remark: "This refers to another time."

"Yes," put in Mr. Choate, with a saint-like expression on his face, "and to another kind o

ice Van Vorst-Objection sustained. Justice Van Vorst-Objection sustained.
Mr. Bangs-Yes, sir, on the ground that the question was silly. It is so recorded.
Mr. Choate smiled good-humoredly at Mr. Bangs and then read the depositions of E. H. Miller and William E. Brown, taken in San Francisco.
The case goes on to day.

MRS, SCOVIL TELLS HER STORY. HOW SHE LEARNED OF HER HUSBAND'S BUIN-In the suit brought by Mrs, Phobe L. Scovil to recover title to the property in Brooklyn which she assigned to the Mercantile Trust Company to save her assigned to the Mercantic trust company to save ner husband from prison, Mrs. Scavil herself was the chief witness yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. The witness was pale from a recent ill-ness. She was dressed in black silk, set off with red satin, and were a fur-lined scal-trimmed cloak. Her lace field was fastened with a silver pin. Her evidence detailed her experience after her husband, knew that he for the arrest of a young main who arrayed her at her boarding bouse in Concord, near Adams-st. She said card to them. Her husband went and talked with him, "Lon, I am ruined. These men have come as friends to help me out, and I must sign the papers," He told her to get ready to go with him to sign the papers with him. She put some things in a handbag, and, dressed as she was, having been at church, they started with Mess. Mostronery and Alexander. They drave until diomer time and stopped at a holel. When her husband explained his situation to her site said to him: "I don't care it we are poor, if I have you."

After dinner, at which the food seemed to choke her, they drave through a storm to South Norwalk. Then they took the cars for this city. The two lawyers were so atrails to be seen with Mr. and Mrs. Scovil that the party left the train at Husban and went by the elevated road to the Westminster Hotel to avoid the danger of Mr. Scovil being seen in Breaklyn. When they were alone ber husdand said that if she did not sign the papers be would have to go to States Prisan. Then Mr. Montgomers and Mr. Alexander entered the noon and becam to arrite. Her husband asserted the noon and becam to arrite. Her husband asserted the noon and becam to arrite. Her husband asserted the and she three herself crying on the bed, when he heard her property described. Alt. will do you misd to have a conder."

Her fait her that sile was a rise, her historial the mat in any mything which early her historial to make a conder."

He take her that sile was a rise, her historial to make the south and the arrives and the arrives and the arrives and the arrives and the material to make the south of the remains. Several material to make the south of the material south the several arrives and the arrives and the material to make the south of the south day to conder the children and Sea a montant in the material south of the was under during the papers her hardwall and papers her hand and hand has a first day a south of the was under during some her hardwall and hardwall has been and hardwall has a south for her arrives and many the papers. An amount may have a mand on the material to her present her to get ready to go with him to sign

Total sales COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Dec. 3 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued:
No. 277—Charles F. Nichols, respondent, agt, the Weed
Sewing Machine Company, appellant,
No. 508—Letitla Nolan, respondent, agt, David H. King, ppellant. No. 3.st.-Robert T. Smrai, respondent, agt. Andrew J. Smart, appellant.
No. 301- Thomas Fames, appellant, agt, the City of Brook-yn, respondent. Submitted.
The following is the day calendar for Dec. 4: Nos. 363, 369, 842, 246, 247, 329, 372, 373.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Dec. 3.-The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as fol-

lows:
No. 119—The Independent School District of Ackley Hardin county, Iowa, plaintiff in error, agt. F. G. Hall. Argument concluded.
No. 120—Thomas E. Bend and others, plaintiffs in error, agt. William M. Justin. Argued for plaintiff in error, and submitted for defendant in error.
No. 1137—Sannel O. Walling, plaintiff in error, agt. The people of the State of Michigan. Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPERME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Before J. Androws' Nos. 2,167, 1677, 2,759, 2,355, 1,270, 2,299, 1,976, 2,389, 2,416, 474, 2,769, 2,486, 2,476, 2,141, 3,591, 2,120, 2,729, 3,031, 3,049, 2,275, 2,344, 2,304, 3,044, 3,045, 8usacogaries Court—Before S. Rollins, Will of Catharine H. Marx and estate, Janette C. Brandager, at 11. Supermor Court—Special Trus—Before Trusx, J.—Nos. 187, 190, 191, 202.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PARTS I.—Before Sedgwicks, J.—Nos. 1,220, 1,657, 1,386, 1,396, 1,480, 1,481, 1,453, 1,684, 1,278, 450.

PART II.—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 634, 898, 184, 722, 634, 431, 421, 386, 363, 1388, 616, 297, 334, 378, 1612.

PART II.—Before Ingraham, J.—Nos. 1634, 1639, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1658, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1682.

1666, 1682.

COMMON PLRAS—EQUITY TERM.—Before Daly, C. J.—No. 1.
CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART L.—Pefore Nehrbus, J.
Nos. 2451, 1142, 2595, 2616, 2; 17, 2134, 1789, 2592, 2614,
164, 1846, 1885, 556, 1916, 256, 2; 73, 2374, 2598.
CHY COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.—Before Browne, J.
Nos. 1113, 3073, 2234, 1339, 1394, 315, 1965, 2479, 2583,
2662, 1654, 2581, 2585, 2585, 2577, 2599, 2591, 25577.
CTY COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART III.—Hawes, J. Nos.
3514, 1415, 1885, 2119, 2514, 2529, 2398, 2210, 634, 2035,
2336, 1988, 1322, 2422, 2155.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the people who arrived on the steamer Westernland were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Potts, W. D. Du Barry, Howard Pusey, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Diehl, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Dyer and E. Crabbe.
The arrivals by the St. Germain included Jose Franco
de Lacorda, Mrs. Refrioz, and Mr. and Mrs. Roster.
Among those who sailed for Hayre on the Amerique
were Mr. and Mrs. G. Leurson, J. E. Calvo, the Rev.
Farrel J. McGovern, the Rev. Wilfred Deguire and Albert Armain.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 3. THE GENERAL LIST. Actual Sues.

| Name. | Op'z | H'g't. | Low't | Final. | Bid. | Ask'd | Sold | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|--------|----------|----------|--|
| A Top & SF | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | | | 25 | |
| Can Southern | | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 250 | |
| Cent of N J | 434 | 43% | 43 % | | 434 | 43% | 700 | |
| Cep Pacific | 35 | 354 | | 35 | 36 | 3542 | 800 | |
| C & Alton | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 130 | 133 | 5 | |
| the & W W. | 9139 | 1922 | 91% | 0.00 | 27. | -000 | 24,135 | |
| do ex-div | | 88. | 88 | 8834 | 88% | 1254 | | |
| Uo pret | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 30% | 125 | | 58,770 | |
| CM & St P | 807, | | | 291 | 291 | 294 | 750 | |
| CHIPM & O | 20% 90% | 905 | | | 953 | 91 | 550 | |
| CStP M&O,pr | | 1222 | | | 12214 | 1224 | 2,000 | |
| CRI & Pag | iii | 111 | | 111 | 1104 | 111 40 | 250 | |
| Della & W. | | 108% | 1075 | 1084 | 1054 | 1005% | 20 44 0 | |
| D. & H.Canal | 89% | 80% | 884 | | Sun | 83% | 1,588 | |
| D. & Rto G | 19.74 | 10% | 84 | 9.4 | 1834 | 9 2 | 1007 | |
| E Ten V &Ga | 4.19 | 4 19 | 419 | 4 1/2 | 4% | 400 | 200 | |
| E.T. Vac ti on | 8 | 8 | | 8 | 734 | 84 | 700 | |
| Green Bay | 39 | | | 349 | | 512 | 13 | |
| Ill Cent | 11184 | 1184 | 1184 | 1184 | 67% | 672 | 108 | |
| Luke Smore | | 68 | 6634 | 6314 | | 65 | 24,215 | |
| Long Island | | | 6334 2639 | 0.134 | 26% | 99 | 950 | |
| Louis & Nash. | 26% | | 7014 | 70% | 70 | 70% | 150 | |
| Manhat Cons. | 70% | 74974 | 28 | 23 | 27 | 20 | 200 | |
| Mem. & Cha. | 28 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 50 | 61 | 10 | |
| Mich. Central | | 174 | 6e 17 | 1714 | 174 | 17.0 | 3,300 | |
| M. n. of 1 | | | 931 | 164 14 | 3137 | 4 | 3.005 | |
| Me. Pacific | | 993, | 893 | 90% | | 900 | 23,070 | |
| N.Y CASL L. | | 54 | 534 | 34 | 519 | 574 | 140 | |
| NYLEEW | 44.4 | | 1434 | | 1434 | 14% | 1,800 | |
| NYANH | 1981 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 178 | 180 | -5 | |
| NYL&W | | 89 la | H11 lg | | 874 | 8319 | 20 | |
| NYORW | | 12% | 12% | | 12% | 124 | 200 | |
| Northern Par | 18 | 18 | 1.13 | 18 | 17% | 18 | 3 0 | |
| North Pac ple | 415 | 417 | 110% | 40% | 4 (1) | 41170 | 13,702 | |
| Olito Central | 12% | 194 | 124 | 124 | 1% | 124 | 100 | |
| Ohio & 51199. | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 1712 | 18 | 50 65 | |
| Ohio & Miss, pr. | | 45 | 45 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 100 | |
| Oregon Imp | | 20 | 13% | | 13.0 | 180, | 2,100 | |
| Oregon Irans | | | | | | | 100 | |
| PD& E | 1100 | | 1101 | 110% | 110 | 111 | 3.5 | |
| P P Car Co | 21 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 4 | 3 49 | 25 | |
| Rich & Al | 20 | 20 | 2417 | 241 | 7.54 | 20 | 110 | |
| Loch & Pitte. | 13.37 | 03, | 23, | 23, | 27.734 | 3 | 200 | |
| 81 L& 8 F | | 214 | 21 4 | 21 19 | 27134 | 21 12 | 100 | |
| Texas & Pac | 13 | 1319 | 13 | 13% | 134 | 1312 | 2,905 | |
| Umon Pac | 50% | 50% | 149 % | 501a | 50% | 50% | 27,545 | |
| Wabash | 0.14 | 17-Te | 018 | 1/14 | | 519 | 40,165 | |
| Will Telegraph | 624 | 64 | 62% | | | 63% | | |
| Am Express | 25 | 195 | 94.5 | | 194 | 95 54 | 35 | |
| US Express | 54 | 54 | 63 4 | 10% | 107 | 110 | 46 | |
| Wells & F Exp | 1085 | 109 - 54 4 | 534 | 54 - | | 544 | 3,640 | |
| Pacific Man | 53% | - | Annual Control of | 17.0 | 4. | | | |
| Total sales for the day 280,124 | | | | | | | | |
| : Seller 60 days. | | | 1 38% seller 60 days. | | | | | |

148 action 60 days. * 174 selier 10 days. GOVERNMENTS. 123% U.S.4s Coupon U S 4s Coupon

BONDS AND BANK STOORS. Mill & St Paul lat Chic & N W SF 5s ank Mill & St Paul 1st 110 southwest six V 1 southwest six V 150 H and D 19v 1 Bank of America 169 25
Atlan & Pac W Let
21,000 80
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Sales at the N.Y. Petroleum Exchange and Stock Board: Name of Stock, Highest Lowest, No. shores. 4,500 (.050 2.95, 2.810 2,090 870 640 450 30,000 20,000 00% 90 67% 87% 87% 81% 80% 108% 107% 50% 49% 61% 62% 51% 53% 64% 41% cat Shore, 1st ...

18,950 CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 17 Wall-at.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Dec. 3, 1884.

day's business is over. It is enough to say that they all were of a rosy hue, except that it is we'll to notice that the special strength shown by the dealings in Western Unon Telegraph steek, which advanced its price from 621 2621s to 642635s, was alleged to be because of the purchase of the Standard Oil syndicate (whatever that means) of 50,000 shares at 60 from Jay Gguld. We repeat the story as told and rehearsed one nundred times an hour all day without the assumption of any respons-ibility. But we may remark that the logical effect of such a transaction would be a decline (temporarily at least) instead of an advance. Fifty thousand shares probably would satisfy the wants of the Standard Oil Company, and it is hardly likely that Mr. Gould would be an anxious immediate purchaser at 3 per cent above the price at which he so. 50,000 shares. The story may be true, but the course of the market price of the stock does not confirm it. St. Paul Railway reported a decline of earnings of \$86,792 for the last week of November, and on that the price of the stock showed some weakness, but it was quickly explained that the week of this year contained two Sundays against only one Sanday in the week of last year, and peneils and paper were actively employed to show that instead of a decrease the presence of the extra Sunday made an actual increase for the working days, but nothing was said about the additional 250 miles of read that makes up this year's carnings. The explanation about the missing one day was sufficient to advance the price from 804 to 814, and the stock closed at 80%, the same as last evening. Northwestern common fluctuated 1 per cent. When it sold ex dividend, it declined sharply with considerable sales, but it later made a % percent recovery on sales of a single 100 shares, and the final price of 88% shows a gain of % per cent. The trunk line shares and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western although making some recoveries from their lowest prices, roled weak. Northern Pacific preferred was specially weak and closed with a final loss of 7_6 per cent. The market closed unsettled and without character. The dealings in Government bonds were small, but the market was strong, as it always is when the time approaches for making temporary investments with a view of avoiding taxes. Bids for the 4s were 3s and for the 41gs 18 per cent higher. Annexed are the closing quota-

Bid. Ask. | U. S. cur. 6a 1806 | 128 | U. S. cur. 6a 1807 | 130 | 12 | U. S. cur. 6a 1807 | 130 | 12 | U. S. cur. 6a 1807 | 130 | 12 | U. S. cur. 6a 1806 | 132 | U. S. cur. 6a 1806 | 132 | U. S. cur. 6a 1808 | 130 | U. S. cur. 6a 1806 | 128 | U. S. cur. 6a 1806 |

State bonds were as dull as usual, with sales of only \$5,000 Alabama, Class A, at 79. Of city bank stocks Continental sold at 110, Americanfat 150 and Metropolitan at

tinental sold at 110, Americanjat 150 and Metropolitan at 25.

A retail business, that covered an unusual number of issues, was done in railroad bonds, but there was little or no significance in the figures. For the speculative kind the tone of the market was easier. Erie second consols deglined from 56½ to 56, and then, after a recovery to 563, closed weak at 562-644. West Shore and Buffalo first 58, after a decline of ¼ to 40% and a raily to 41½, ended quoted at 41½-6413s. Missouri, Kansas and Texas first consols were off ½ at 10½, with sales at 10¼, ended quoted at 41½-6413s. Missouri, Kansas and Texas first consols were off ½ at 10¼, with sales at 10¼, ended quoted at 41½-6413s. Missouri, Kansas and the sales were seen to the consols were off 1 per cent, the convertibles were down ¼ at 100¾ and the adjustments were steady at 100½-24101. Carada Pacific first 58 opened of ½ at 98 and railled to 98-7-89-83. Morris and Essex, consol 78 sold at 123½-24124. Central and Hudson consol 78 at 131½-313¼, and extended 58 at 103±102½; New-York and New-England 78 at 103½, and Lake Shore first consols at 124, and extended 58 at 103±1042½; New-York and New-England 78 at 103¼, and Lake Shore first consols at 124, and extended 58 at 14½ at 114½ at 114½. New-York Elevated 78 were off ½ at 119 and Metropolitan first 68 were ¼ lower at 108, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consols declined from 53½ to 52½-252½, and the incomes were firmer at 14½-2444. St. Louis and Iron Mountain "new" 58 were off 1 per cent at 66. New-York, Chicago and 81. Louis first 68 were 3 higher at 93%. St. Paul couso 8 at 122¼ were 13½ higher than the last previous sale, and firsts of Southern Minnesota rose ½ to 102½, but firsts of Pacific and Western were ½ easier at 167½. Northwestern detenture 5a were firm at 955x-93%, and the new twenty-five-year debenture 5a advanced ½ to 97¾. Atlantic and Pacific firsts, Western division, rose from 79½ to 80½-805, but the incomes were up 5 at 94. Burlington and Quincy debenture 5a advanced ½ to 97¾. Atlantic a

The money market again worked easy, and rates for call loans ruled at 2'al per cent and closed at 1'9 per cent.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows; Exchanges, \$98,165,565; balances, \$4,936,828.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$525,000 in National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$435,355, and the internal revenue receipts were \$271,809.

The foreign exchanges were quiet and firm at unchanged quotations for business as follows: Bankers bills, \$4,81 and \$4.85 for long and short sterling respectively; 5,25 and 5,21% for francs; 94% and 94% for reichmarks; 398, and 40 for guilders.

In Lond in British consols were firmer at 99.5-16 for money and 99 13-16 for account, but the difference of % per cent reflects a condition for money that verges upon stringency. United states 4s were up % at 126% and the 1'4s were by easier at 117. American radicays were lower in response first to yesterlay's and later to this morning's decline in the home market. The London market for Americans is only a reflection of cables sent from this side and therefore is without the significance that formerly attached to its quotations. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance. At Paris French 3 per cents declined from 79.20 to 79.02 kg and sight exchange on London raled at 25.32 frs. to the £.

The attention of bondholders of the Texas and Pacific Rallway is called to the changes in the funding schemo by which coupons of the Rio Grande division will be paid one-half in cash and one-half in scrip. Holders whose bonds have been stamped under the original plan can have the stamp canceled if they wish. The notification applies also to bonds of the New-Orleans Pacific.

RAHLROAD EARNINGS.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

. MINES AND MINING. SALES AT THE NEW YORK MINING EXCULNER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1931.

-- ACTUAL 417.24--Open (Heb Low Plant State Company authoritis and Viterona Service Monutain Florida Service Servi Potat union for the day School of days Assessments pand at the

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFACTA STOCKS SAN FRANCISCO DEC S. 1884.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1884. The following sales were held at the Exchange Salesroom to-day: By L. J. & I. Phillips.

By L. J. & I. Phillips.

3 4-story brownstone buildings, with plot of land, Nos 342 to 346 East 70th-at, ss. 100 If w of isi-ave, plot s4x100 4: M Danager.

447,000

2 story brick building, with lot, No 502 West 14th-st, na 7.5 ft w of 8th-ave, lot 25x,032 J. A Isian 21, story brick dwelling and 1-story brick stables, with lot, No 504 and 52 West 14th-st, ss. 50 the of 6th-ave, lot 33.8x1-3x14xirregular; w J Barnes 13.story brick building, with lot, No 256 4th-ave, e.s. 5 to 1 of 25th-st, lot 198xus E 14 to 10.4x1-6x 27 9x125; R Kay

LEDEN CETY PROPERTY

JERSEY CITY PROPERTY.

Buildings with 51 acres of land at Pleasant Valley on the Hudson; A J Barnes.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SEW-YORK CITY.

17th-st, s.s., 200 ft w of Monroe-ave, 40x125; L G Morris to Susan Westcott.

Warren-st, so 122; W C Dewey and wife to Mary E Bely.

Division-st, s. 5 to 918, 51.x17xirregular; Wm Fonise and another, excentors to Louis asher.

Historica and another, excentors to Louis asher.

Forest-ave, w., to s. 5 of Jackson-ave, 125 ft not elearst, EC Derrect to J W Decker.

Forest-ave, w., to s. 5 of Jackson-ave, 12 ft not elearst, EC Derrect to J W Decker.

Forest-ave, w., to s. 5 of Jackson-ave, 12 ft not elearst, EC Derrect to J W Decker.

Forest-ave, w., to s. 5 of Jackson-ave, 12 ft not elearst, EC Derrect to J W Decker.

Forest-ave, w., to s. 5 of Jackson-ave, 12 ft not elearst, EC Derrect to J W Decker.

John St. 1 ft not to 11 th-ave, 20x100.5; Judith eleas Eroadway, No 40; Fabiush I-liman and wire to Mosses. Flancy and wire to J Hanson.

Ludiow at w. 1. 5.4 s of stanton-st, 20x100.5; Judith elearst Economic Control of the elear type.

Ludiow at w. 1. 5.4 s of stanton-st, 20x100.7; Isaac scheken and wife to J Hanson.

Ludiow at w. 1. 5.4 s of stanton-st, 20x100.7; Isaac scheken and wife to Mayin.

Bergen ave, n. w. cor of isth-ave, 10x100.4; Mary E Partoute and another to J illamon.

Ludiow at w. 1. 5.4 s of stanton-st, 20x100.7; Isaac scheken and wife to Mayin.

Bergen ave, n. w. cor of isth-ave, 10x100.4; Children's Add Socket, n. e. cor of 60th-ave, 10x100.4; Thos.

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